

Status of Higher Education in Sri Muktsar Sahib District of Punjab

Abstract

The study was designed on the primary data bases from Higher education in Sri Muktsar Sahib District. Data was collected from all the existing degree colleges of Sri Muktsar Sahib District by survey method. In the study questionnaire and interview schedule was used to collect data prepared by the investigator. The questionnaire for college was constructed by the investigator and was include various items such as infrastructural facilities, number of constructed, SC/ ST students enrolled in college, number of degree courses and P.G. courses and number of teachers engaged in Shri Muktsar Sahib district finding showed that most of (66.66%) institutions belong to urban area and four (33.33%) institutions belong to rural area. The finding also indicated that female teachers were more than (67.39%) as compared to male teachers (32.6%). the finding also revealed that (66.66%) institutions wanted to new courses like B.Com, PGDCA, M.A. (English, Punjabi, History), M.Sc., B.A. Punjabi (Hons.) while (33.33%) institutions were satisfied with their going on courses and does not want to introduce new courses. Most of the institution had good infrastructure facilities.

Keywords: Education, Institutions, Higher Education, Literacy Rate, Status etc.

Introduction

Higher education is most important part and optimal stage of formal learning that occurs after school education. Punjab a well-known state of North India, famous in its agriculture, culture and tradition and renowned for well-known Sardar community is a leader in providing education, be it primary compulsory education or higher technical education. Punjab is sowed by many public institutes of higher education. All the major arts humanities, engineering, law, medicine, veterinary, science, and business courses are offered leading to first degree as well as postgraduate awards. The higher education department of Punjab Government is administering authority for education starting from inter to post graduate level in varied disciplines. The splendid state of Punjab lies in Northern part of India. The literacy rate in Punjab has 75.84 percent as per 2011 population, which of them male literacy rate stand at 80.44 percent and female at 70.73 percent. Sri Muktsar Sahib Districts is one of the twenty two districts in the Indian Punjab. It is located in south western Zone of Punjab. It covers an area of 2615sq KM, which constitutes 5.19% area of Punjab. According to (2011) census, Sri Muktsar Sahib District has the total population of 9, 02,702 and literacy rate is 69%. The literacy rate in rural areas of Sri Muktsar Sahib District is 61.75 percent as per censes data (2011) and gender wise, male and female literacy stood at 67.97 and 54.90 percent respectively. Now at present so many institutions running on higher education in Sri Muktsar Sahib District.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the existing status of higher education institutions of Sri Muktsar Sahib District.
2. To study the number of teachers engaged in institutions of higher education institution in Sri Muktsar Sahib District.
3. To study number of students enrolled in institutions in Sri Muktsar Sahib District.
4. To study the courses run by institutions of higher education in Sri Muktsar Sahib District.
5. To study the infrastructural facilities available for higher education in Sri Muktsar Sahib District.

Method

The study was designed to conduct a survey of Higher education in Sri Muktsar Sahib District. This being a survey, a data was collected



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from all the existing colleges of District Sri Muktsar Sahib. All the principle of the colleges was interviewed.

Sample

All the institutions of higher education in Shri Muktsar Sahib District was taken form the sample of the study.

Tool

In the present study questionnaire and interview schedule was used to collect data. The questionnaire for college will be constructed by the investigator and will include various items such as infrastructural facilities, number of constructed, SC/ST students enrolled in colleges, number of degree courses and P.G. courses, and teachers engaged in Shri Muktsar Sahib District.

Review of Litrature

Parhar (2002) examined growth and development of higher education in India and pointed that globalization would make serious demand on higher education not only in quality bit also in the quantitative expensive. It was found that access to higher education could be increased by making massive investment in higher education infrastructure, by introducing multi-shifts, added new courses in existing colleges and universities and offering distance education courses.

Gupta (2005) studied attitude of students (graduates and post-graduates) towards privatization of higher education in India. The study indicated that students were not aware of privatization issues and they had lack of knowledge about them. The study found no significant difference between the attitude of male and female students, some cases post graduate female attitude were higher than male students.

Brar et al. (2008) examined the recurring cost of general higher education in state of Punjab have provide the level and composition of unit cost

separately for rural and urban areas and for different modes of ownership, like government, added, self-financed unaided colleges. The study found that the teachers cost and administrative cost constitute the overwhelming proposition of the recurring cost. Urban colleges recurring cost is higher than rural ones. It is the highest in the government colleges, followed by the aided and private unaided colleges.

Patri (2009) studied financing of higher education in the state of Orissa. The study revealed that total expenditure in the state was` continuity increasing. While higher education was the least priority areas as only 1.98 % of the total budget expenditure was allotted to it. It was found that the reason behind giving lesser priority to higher education may lie in giving more importance to school education admits its background. He had opined that the lower public expenditure on higher education may pose serious challenges in the form of quality of deterioration.

AISHE (2012) identified and capture various aspects of all the institutions of higher education in India. There were 667 universities, 35525 colleges and 11565 standalone institutions were responding during this survey. It was found that the gross enrolment ratio in India 21.5, which was calculated for 18-23 years age group. Gen male population was 22.7 and female 20.1, while schedule cast 16.0 and schedule tribes 11.1 found by National GER of 21.1.

Janaki and Prasenjit (2016) discussed the ambiguous concept of higher education in India and its recent issues and trends. It was examined that India has heritage of quality of higher education system it has failed to solve the problem of access, equity and quality until the recent past. Privatization and globalization an avenue to revive the system has evolved.

Table 1
Year of Establishment of Institute of Higher Education in Sri Muktsar Sahib District

Sr. No.	Name of Institutions	Year of Establishment	Time Period
1	Government College, Sri Muktsar Sahib	1951	1947-1960
2	Guru Nanak College, Killianwali	1956	
3	D.A.V. College, Malout	1968	1960-1970
4	Guru Nanak College for Girls, Sri Muktsar Sahib	1970	
5	M.M. D.A.V. College, Gidderbaha	1970	
6	Dasmesh Khalsa College, Sri Muktsar Sahib	1971	1971-1980
7	Panjab University Regional Centre, Sri Muktsar Sahib	1998	1991-2000
8	Dasmesh Girls College, Badal	1999	
9	Maharaja Ranjit Singh College, Malout	2006	2001-2010
10	Panjab University Rural Centre, Kauni	2010	
11	Guru Gobind Singh College for Girls, Gidderbaha	2010	
12	Panjab University Constituent College, Sikhwala	2011	2011

* Primary filed Survey (2013-14)

Status of Higher Education

Table no.1 shows that Government College Sri Muktsar Sahib is first institution of Higher Education in Sri Muktsar Sahib District after partition (1947) which was established in 1951. Second institution which was established in 1956 at Killianwali named Guru Nanak College, Killianwali. So before

1966, there were only two institution one Government College and another Government aided college. From 1972 to 1997, no institution of higher education was established in this area. So the after gap of twenty seven years Panjab University Regional Centre, Sri Muktsar was established in 1998, followed by Dasmesh Girls College, Badal was established in

1999, Maharaja Ranjit Singh College Malout in 2006, Panjab University Rural Centre Kauni and Guru Gobind Singh College for Girls, Gidderbaha in 2010.

Panjab University Constituent College was established at Sikhwala in 2011.

Table 2
Institutions of Higher Education (Degree Colleges / Constituent Colleges / Regional Centers) in Sri Muktsar Sahib District

Total Number of Institution	Rural	Urban	Govt.	Govt. Aided	Self Financed	Only for Girls	Co-Edu.
12	4	8	4	5	3	3	9
percentage	33.33%	66.66%	33.33%	41.66%	25%	25%	75%

* Primary filed Survey (2013-14)

Table 2 showed that there was twelve institutions of higher education in Sri Muktsar Sahib District, Out of these institution four institutions (33.33%) were Government, five (41.66%) are Government aided and three (25%) were self-

financed. Out of these nine (75%) institutions were co-education and three (25%) institutions were only for girls. Eight (66.66%) institutions were urban and four (33.33%) institutions belong to rural area.

Table 3
Data Regarding Teachers Engaged in Institutions of Higher Education of Sri Muktsar Sahib District

Total Number of Institution	NAAC Accreditation	Male				Female				Total
		Permanent	Adhoc	Contract	Doctorate	Permanent	Adhoc	Contract	Doctorate	
12	1	66	39	×	29	79	84	54	12	322
Percentage	8.33%	20.59%	12.11%	.	9%	24.53%	26%	16.77%	3.72%	100%

* Primary filed Survey (2013-14)

The table no. 3 shows that there as per as RUSA and UGC guideline every institution of higher education must be NAAC accreditation but in Sri Muktsar Sahib District of Punjab only one institution had NAAC accreditation. There were total Three hundred twenty two teachers working in institutions of higher education of Sri Muktsar Sahib Distt. Out of these teachers male permanent teachers were sixty six (20.49%) and female permanent teachers seventy nine (24.53%). Female teachers were more in number

as compared to male permanent teachers. Percentage of Adhoc male teachers had thirty nine (12.11%) and female teachers had eighty four (26%). There were more female teachers two hundred seventeen (67.39%) then the male teachers one hundred five (32.6%) teaching in institutions of higher education of Sri Muktsar Sahib District. Teachers who did their Ph.D. were forty one (12.73%) out of which male teachers nine (9%) and female teachers twelve (3.72%) were doctorate.

Table 4
Data Regarding Students Enrolment In Institutions of Higher Education in Sri Muktsar Sahib District

Students Belong to Category	Male			Female			Total
	SC/ ST	BC	Gen.	SC/ ST	BC	Gen.	
Total	1327	593	3806	900	619	5351	12596
Percentage	10.53%	4.7%	30.21%	7.14%	4.91%	42.48%	100%

* Primary filed Survey (2013-14)

Table no.4 shows that twelve thousand five hundred ninety six students are studying in institutions of higher education in Sri Muktsar Sahib District. Among them thirteen hundred twenty seven (10.53%) were SC/ST male students and nine hundred (7.14%) SC/ST female students. There were in five hundred ninety three (4.7%) BC male students and six hundred

nineteen (4.9%) were in BC female students. There were in thirty eight hundred six (30.21%) General category male students and fifty three hundred fifty one (42.48%) were in General category female students. Female students enrolment in institutions of higher education was greater then the enrolment of male students in Sri Muktsar Sahib District.

Table 5
Data Regarding Courses Run by Institutions of Higher Education In Sri Muktsar Sahib District

Course of Institutions	B.A	B.A. Hons	B.Sc. Medical	B.Sc. Non Medical	B.Sc. Biotech	B.Com	BCA	BBA	PGDCA	MA	MCA	M.Com	M.Sc.	M.Phil	Ad. Course
Number	11	1	3	4	2	8	6	2	6	9	1	1	1	1	5
Percentage	91.66%	8.33%	25%	33.33%	16.66%	66.66%	50%	16.66%	50%	75%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	8.33%	41.66%

There are total 12 institutions of higher education in Sri Muktsar Sahib District. From them eleven (91.66%) of B.A, one (8.33%) of B.A. (Hons.), three (25%) of B.Sc. (Medical), four (33.33%) of B.Sc. (Non-Medical), two (16.6%) of B.Sc. (Biotech), eight (66.66%) of B.Com, six (50%) of BCA, two (16.6%) of BBA, six (50%) of PGDCA, nine (75%) of M.A, one (8.33%) of MCA, M.Com, M.Sc, M.Phil and five (41.66%) of Ad. Courses, Maximum courses were provided by Guru Nanak College for Girls, Sri Muktsar Sahib.

Infrastructure Facilities

Most of 93% institution had good infrastructure facility i.e. college building, class room with good infrastructure, drinking water, labs, sports facility, library, guest room, transport, washroom and canteen. Only 7% institution showed lack of good facilities.

Future Projection

Sri Muktsar Sahib district 66.66% institutions wanted to new courses like B.Com, PGDCA, M.A. (English, Punjabi), History), M.Sc., B.A. Punjabi (Hons.), Ad. Courses, B.P.Ed and sports games like basketball, shooting and archery. Other 33.33% institutions are satisfied with their going on courses and does not want to introduce new courses.

Findings

1. There are seven districts under Panjab Univeristy, Chandigarh. Maximum institutions of higher education are in Ludhiana thirty seven (30.83%) and minimum in Fazilka district six (5%). Sri Muktsar Sahib have twelve (10%) institutions.
2. Government College, Sri Muktsar Sahib District was the first institution of higher education which was established in 1951. Second institution was established in 1956 at Killianwali named Guru Nanak College, Killian. So before 1966, there

was only two institutions. Four institutions named D.A.V. College, Malout, M.M.D.D.A.V. College, Gidderbaha, Guru Nanak College for Girls, Sri Muktsar Sahib and Dasmesh Khalsa College for Girls Sri Muktsar Sahib was established in 1968, 1970, 1970 and 1971 respectively. It is surprised to note that no institution was established between 1972-1997. After a long gap of Twenty Seven (27) years, Panjab University Regional Centre was established in 1998, followed by Dasmesh Girls College, Badal in 1999, Maha Raja Ranjit Singh College, Malout was established in 2006 followed by Panjab University Rural Centre, Kauni and Guru Gobind Singh College for Girls, Gidderbaha in 2010. Panjab University Constituent College was established at Sikhwala in 2011.

3. Out of twelve (12) institutions, four (33.33%) are run by Government, five (41.66%) are Government aided and three (25%) are self financed. Nine (75%) institutions are both for boys and girls and three (25%) institutions are only for girls. Eight (66.66%) institutions belong to urban area and four (33.33%) institutions belong to rural area.
4. As per RUSA and UGC guidelines every institutions must be NAAC accredited but in Sri Muktsar Sahib district only one institution is NAAC accredited. Male regular teachers are sixty six (20.49%) only when female regular teachers are seventy nine (24.53%). There are more female teachers two hundred seventeen (67.39%) as compared to male teachers one hundred five (32.6%) in institution of higher education in the district.
5. SC boys are thirteen hundred twenty seven (10.53%) and SC girls nine hundred (7.14%) of the total population studying in these institutions.

Male students of general category are thirty eight hundred six (30.21%) and female students of general category are fifty three hundred fifty one (42.48%). It may be concluded that SC boys and general category girls percentage is more then SC girls and general category boys.

6. B.A. Hons is run by only one institution. B.Sc. Medical and B.Sc. Biotech courses run by only three (25%), four (33.33%) and two (16.66%) institutions respectively. So more then eight (66%) institutions have no science courses. Similarly four institutions have no commerce group. Only one institution is running M.Sc., M.C.A, M.Com and M.Phil courses.
7. Mostly 93% institutions had found good infrastructure facilities in Shri Muktsar Sahib District only 7% institutions showed lack of proper facilities.

Conclusion

Finally conclusion found that most of (66.66%) institutions belong to urban area and four (33.33%) institutions belong to rural area. The number of female teachers were more than (67.39%) as compared to male teachers (32.6%). It was investigated that (66.66%) institutions wanted to new courses like B.Com, PGDCA, M.A. (English, Punjabi, History), M.Sc., B.A. Punjabi (Hons.) while (33.33%) institutions were satisfied with their going on courses and does not want to introduce new courses. Most of the institution 97% showed good infrastructure facilities rather than some other institutions.

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